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**APPENDIXES,  
GLOSSARY,  
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PREPARERS,  
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IN REPLY REFER TO:

## United States Department of the Interior

### FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

East Lansing Field Office (ES)  
2651 Coolidge Road, Suite 101  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823-6316

April 22, 2004

Act	PIRO	Date
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Ms. Karen C. Gustin, Superintendent  
National Park Service  
Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore  
P.O. Box 40, N8391 Sand Point Rd.  
Munising, Michigan 49862-0040

RE: Informal Section 7 consultation for the General Management Plan and Wilderness Study  
at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore

Dear Ms. Gustin:

We are responding to your March 16, 2004 letter and biological assessment (BA) requesting Endangered Species Act (Act) section 7 consultation on the General Management Plan and Wilderness Study (GMP/WS) at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore (PIRO). Information on the GMP was provided in your draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) and supplemented in your BA. The GMP will guide PIRO's natural, cultural, and visitor use management activities over the next 15 years.

Under the GMP/WS, PIRO proposes to:

- 1) Continue commercial boat tours.
- 2) Continue management of Grand Sable Dunes as a research natural area.
- 3) Continue utilizing locally promulgated zoning as the basic management tool for the inland buffer zone.
- 4) Construct buildings on the east and west end of PIRO to consolidate operational facilities.
- 5) Propose wilderness designation of Park Service owned lands in the Beaver Basin. Close most roads within Beaver Basin as part of this designation. Allow only electric boat motors on Little Beaver and Beaver lakes.
- 6) Upgrade some roads (upgrading H-58, a county owned road, is recommended).
- 7) Construct rustic campground and boat in campsites near Miners Castle and Grand Sable Lake, respectively.
- 8) Continue management without imposing visitor use limits, unless dictated by facility design capacities, natural resources, or visitor experience.
- 9) Continue maintenance of the North Country National Scenic Trail as a hiking and backpacking trail.

Your BA addresses potential effects on piping plover (*Charadrius melodus*), piping plover critical habitat, bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), gray wolf (*Canis lupis*), Pitcher's thistle (*Cirsium pitcheri*), and Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*). We concur that these are the only listed resources that occur within the action area.

Ms. Karen C. Gustin

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Piping plover

You made a *not likely to adversely affect* determination for the piping plover. We concur that adverse impacts to the piping plover are not likely to result from the proposed action. In fact, we believe that, based on the information provided in the BA and GMP/WS, there will likely be no effects to the species for the following reasons:

- No development is proposed within the GMP/WS on or adjacent to PIRO owned beach at Grand Marais.
- No PIRO action associated with the GMP/WS is foreseen to increase visitor use of the beach.

We encourage PIRO to continue monitoring and protection efforts for piping plovers as discussed in the BA. Please note, however, if a piping plover nest is initiated on PIRO property and protective measures (such as nest enclosure and psychological fencing) installed, PIRO will need to acquire a Recovery Permit under Endangered Species Act section 10(a)(1)(a) from the USFWS Regional Office in Fort Snelling, Minnesota. Please note that this permit requires up to a 90-day processing period. This activity has net benefits to the productivity of the Great Lakes piping plover population, but it also may result in adverse effects to individual birds (nest abandonment) under certain circumstances.

Piping plover Critical Habitat

You made a *not likely to adversely affect* determination for piping plover critical habitat. We concur that adverse impacts to piping plover critical habitat are not likely to result from the proposed action. In fact, we believe that, based on the information provided in the BA and GMP/WS, there will likely be no effects to critical habitat for the following reasons:

- No development is proposed on or adjacent to PIRO owned critical habitat at Grand Marais.
- No PIRO action associated with the GMP/WS is foreseen to affect visitor use of the beach.
- Actions stemming from the GMP/WS will have no effect on the primary constituent elements of piping plover critical habitat at Grand Marais.

Pitcher's thistle

We concur with your *not likely to adversely affect* determination for the Pitcher's thistle for the following reason:

- Grand Sable Dunes, where Pitcher's thistle occurs at PIRO, will be managed under the pristine management prescription presented in the GMP/WS. This prescription offers the highest level of protection in the national lakeshore and prohibits any development

Ms. Karen C. Gustin

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(hiking trails, campgrounds, etc.). This management prescription therefore would provide beneficial effects to Pitcher's thistle by preventing avenues for trampling and destruction of plants.

Bald eagle

We concur with your *not likely to adversely affect* determination for the bald eagle for the following reason:

- Prohibiting internal combustion boat motors on Little Beaver and Beaver Lakes may have a beneficial effect on bald eagles by reducing noise and disturbance to foraging and nesting bald eagles near these lakes.

Gray wolf

We concur with your *not likely to adversely affect* determination for the gray wolf for the following reasons:

- Closing roads within the Beaver Basin area would reduce the road density in this area and could result in beneficial effects to gray wolves.
- The proposed changes in road management (road construction and maintenance) may temporarily affect wolf activity in the area during project implementation. While the increased human presence may cause temporary avoidance of an area while road construction and maintenance occurs, the physical area to be affected will be small relative to the large area of available habitat and will only occur on a temporary basis. Therefore, these effects are expected to be insignificant.

Canada lynx

We concur with your *no effect* determination for the Canada lynx for the following reasons:

- There is limited potential Canada lynx habitat found only in small scattered patches at Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.
- The GMP/WS would not impact the limited potential Canada lynx habitat present at PIRO.

This precludes the need for further action on the GMP/WS as required under section 7 of the Act. If, however, project plans change, or new information becomes available that indicates listed or proposed species may be affected, you should reinstate consultation with this office. Please note, that when project level plans identified in the GMP/WS (i.e. site-specific activities such as development of campgrounds, buildings, etc.) are implemented, each activity will require separate individual section 7 consultation.

APPENDIXES

Ms. Karen C. Gustin

We appreciate the opportunity to cooperate with PIRO in conserving endangered species. If further assistance is needed or you have any questions, please contact Christie Deloria, of our U.P. sub-office, at (906)226-1240.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. A. Czarnecki". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first and last names being more prominent than the middle initial.

Craig A. Czarnecki  
Field Supervisor

G:\Jessica\PIROGMPandWS concur2.cmd jlg review.doc

## APPENDIX E: LOCAL ZONING ORDINANCES

The inland buffer zone (39,306 acres) that are a mixture of private and governmental ownership) is to be managed to preserve the setting of the Lake Superior shoreline and the inland lakes, protect the watersheds and streams, and permit harvesting of timber under a program of sustained-yield forest management. ForestLand Group, Limited Liability Corporation (about 17,500 acres) and the state of Michigan (13,912 acres) own most of the land in the inland buffer zone. The remaining land in the inland buffer zone is owned by private landowners (6,084 acres), or by the National Park Service (1,810 acres). Local zoning regulates the density, type, location, and character of private development in the inland buffer zone. Alger County, Burt Township, and the city of Munising maintain the authority to regulate land use on all private lands in the inland buffer zone. Protection through local zoning allows for reasonable use of private land, including harvesting of timber, and will help to protect the lakeshore's natural and cultural resources by controlling the intensity and locations of appropriate uses.

Portions of zoning ordinances that relate to the inland buffer zone for Alger County, Burt Township, and the city of Munising are included in this appendix.

### **Interim Zoning Ordinance of Munising Township, the County of Alger, Michigan Munising Township Zoning Board, adopted April 30, 2002**

#### **APPLICATION OF DISTRICT REGULATIONS ONLY WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE INLAND BUFFER ZONE (IBZ) OF THE PICTURED ROCKS NATIONAL LAKESHORE (PRNL)**

Any requests for any activities such as zoning amendments, conditional uses, variances, or Class A designation affecting property within

the PRNL-IBZ shall be provided to the Superintendent of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. The Superintendent shall be provided 30 days from receipt of the request to provide the appropriate zoning body with his written comments regarding the request. No final action shall be taken on the request until such comments are received or until the 30 days have elapsed.

The Superintendent must be provided a written notice by the Zoning Administrator of any variance granted under, or exception made to the application of, a zoning ordinance or amendment. The Superintendent must be provided a copy of every zoning compliance permit that authorizes any use or development of lands within the boundaries of the PRNL.

Parcels of land which were described in a recorded plat or by a recorded deed prior to the adoption of the Zoning Amendment: Changes in the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Buffer Zone (2 June 1986), shall be exempt from the lot size and lot width regulations of this ordinance.

All signs within the Inland Buffer zone are subject to laws and regulations related to outdoor signs. The following additional sign restrictions apply, and, where they conflict with the existing sign ordinances, they supersede them.

All signs must be subdued in appearance, harmonizing in design and color with the surroundings. Signs may not be illuminated by neon or flashing devices.

Sign restrictions are established in two categories: on-premises and off-premises.

An off-premises sign is located off the property for which the sign information is provided, in a location visible from a road or highway. Three types are permitted: safety signs or

symbols, public site identification signs, and commercial directories. Commercial directories for permitted commercial uses may be established at various lakeshore access road intersections along H-58 and Michigan-77.

On-premises signs within the Inland Buffer Zone must be limited to public site identification signs, business identification signs, and 911 emergency signs. One such sign is allowed per property (excluding the 911 emergency sign), and it must be on the premises and relate to the use of those premises. Posting and trespassing signs are exempt. On-premises signs must be a minimum of 15 feet from the street line or road. One name plate or sign, not illuminated, equal to or less than 3' x 2' (six square feet) is permitted, excluding the 911 emergency sign. One temporary sign, not illuminated, equal to or less than 3' x 2' (six square feet) advertising the sale, lease, or rental of the property is permitted.

Applicants for zoning compliance permits within the IBZ shall be informed in writing by the Zoning Administrator of any development limitations indicated by the Critical Resources and Development Limitations Map of the Inland Buffer Zone as adopted by the National Park Service in the Land Protection Plan for PRNL. The Zoning Administrator shall also inform other appropriate authorities, such as the Township Health Department and the Michigan DNR, of the permit request. Reference to the Critical Resources Development Limitations by the Zoning Administrator shall be for informational purposes only in order to inform the applicant and other agencies of possible development problems. The Critical Resources Development Limitations Map shall not be used in determining if a zoning compliance permit is to be issued.

If a recreational vehicle or mobile home is occupied on a site for more than 45 days in any one year, it must meet all the requirements

for a residential dwelling, including a permanent foundation and the same water and sewage disposal requirements of those residential dwellings constructed on site.

A recreational vehicle or mobile home may be occupied in the IBZ for a period of 45 days or less in any one year without meeting the requirements of residential dwelling. These units must be self-contained and not have external sources of electricity, natural gas, propane, telephone, sewage disposal, potable water, or other services. Sewage disposal must be done at approved sanitary dumping stations. Where such a vehicle is stored and not occupied in the IBZ, it must be parked near the permanent dwelling and screened by vegetation where possible.

Any land use or structure which does not conform to a provision or requirement of this ordinance, but which was lawfully established in accordance with state and local statutes prior to the effective date of the adoption of the Zoning Amendment: Changes in the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Buffer Zone (2 June 1986), shall be considered a nonconforming use. As such, they are subject to all the nonconforming use provisions of this ordinance. Violation of Public Law 89-668 prior to the adoption of the aforementioned Amendment shall not disqualify a land use or structure from status as a nonconforming use under this ordinance.

## EXEMPTIONS

The location of pipes, wires, poles, and generating and transmission equipment of public utilities or railroad tracks regulated by the State of Michigan or by the United States are exempt from regulation under this Ordinance.



## ZONING DISTRICTS

For the purpose of this Ordinance, Munising Township is hereby divided into the following zoning districts, which shall be known by the following respective symbols and names:

R1	Residential 1
R2	Residential 2
RR	Rural Residential
LS/R	Lake Shore/River
TD	Town Development
T/RP	Timber/ Resource Production
AP	Agriculture Production
C	Commercial
I	Industrial
IBZ-RM	Inland Buffer Zone –Resource Management
IBZ-RR	Inland Buffer Zone–Rural Residential
IBZ-SD/TP	Inland Buffer Zone–Seasonal Dwelling/Timber Production
IBZ-SC	Inland Buffer Zone—Seasonal Commercial

*(Note: only the IBZ zones have been reproduced in this document)*

### Inland Buffer Zone—Resource Management

**Intent:** The IBZ –RM (Inland Buffer Zone–Resource Management) District is intended to establish and maintain for low intensity use those areas of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone, as established by PL 89-668, which, because of their location, accessibility, soils, drainage, and other characteristics, are suitable for the development of single-family seasonal and year-round residences, for timber management and agricultural purposes, and for outdoor recreational uses.

#### Permitted Principle Uses:

Single-family dwellings  
Mobile home where placed on a permanent foundation and meeting the same water

and sewage disposal requirements of dwellings (except as provided in Section 9.6)

The growing and harvesting of timber products

Agricultural production operations, including crop cultivation, pastures, orchards, farmsteads, and similar uses (except feedlots, poultry farms, and fur farms)

Outdoor recreational uses, such as hunting, fishing and trapping

#### Conditional Uses:

None

### Inland Buffer Zone—Rural Residential

**Intent:** The IBZ-RR (Inland Buffer Zone–Rural Residential) District is intended to establish and maintain a low-intensity use, rural residential environment for those areas of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone, as established by PL 89-668, which, because of their location, accessibility, soils, drainage, and other characteristics, are suitable for the development of single-family, year-round dwellings.

#### Permitted Principle Uses:

Single-family dwellings, mobile homes when placed on a permanent foundation and meeting the same water sewage disposal requirements of dwellings (except as provided in Section 9.6)

The growing and harvesting of timber products

Outdoor recreational uses, such as hunting, fishing, and trapping

#### Conditional Uses:

None

### Inland Buffer Zone—Seasonal Dwelling/Timber Production

**Intent:** The IBZ-SD/TP (Inland Buffer Zone–Seasonal Dwelling/Timber Production)

district is established to maintain low intensity and seasonal use those areas of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone, as established by PL 89-668, which, because of their location, accessibility, soils, drainage, and other characteristics, are suited for recreational uses.

Permitted Principle Uses:

The growing and harvesting of timber on a scientifically managed basis  
Outdoor recreational uses, such as hunting, fishing, and trapping  
Single-family seasonal dwellings and mobile homes

Conditional Uses:

None

**Inland Buffer Zone—Seasonal Commercial**

Intent: The IBZ-SC (Inland Buffer Zone—Seasonal Commercial) district is established to maintain areas of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone, as established by PL 89-668, to service the needs of Lake-shore visitors and other tourists in rural areas. Uses should be conceived and planned so that they will not require year-round road access and other services commonly found in more accessible areas.

Permitted Principle Uses:

Campgrounds  
Tourist cabins  
Gasoline service stations, convenience stores providing gasoline, goods, and similar items needed by travelers. Commercial uses should be limited to those needed to provide necessary services to the Lake-shore visitor, and so located so as not to detract from the visitor's enjoyment of the Lakeshore.

Conditional Uses:

None

**Burt Township Zoning Ordinance of the Township of Burt, County of Alger, Michigan (October 1995)**

**SECTION 318 DISTRICT SD/TP-IBZ:  
SEASONAL DWELLING/TIMBER  
PRODUCTION—INLAND BUFFER ZONE**

- (A) Intent: To establish and maintain for low intensity and seasonal use those areas within the Inland Buffer Zone of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore as established by Public Law 89-668, which because of their location, accessibility, soils, and other characteristics are best suited for timber production, seasonal dwelling and outdoor recreational uses.
- (B) Permitted principal uses:
1. Growing and harvesting of timber on a sustained yield basis.
  2. Outdoor recreational uses such as hunting, fishing and trapping.
  3. Single-family seasonal dwelling (government services may not be provided on a year-round basis or may not be provided at all to some locations within this district).
  4. Mobile homes.
  5. Stabling two horses per 20 acres.
- (C) Permitted Accessory Uses: The following are permitted accessory uses:
1. Accessory structures normally associated with single-family dwellings, such as private garage, shed for yard tools, playhouse, pens, boat house, swimming pools, recreational docks, sauna, and woodshed.
- (D) Conditional Uses Authorized by Permit: The following uses for land and structures may be permitted in this District by application for and the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit as provided for in Article VII and Article VIII.
1. None.

**SECTION 319 DISTRICT RM-IBZ:  
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT—INLAND  
BUFFER ZONE**

- (A) Intent: To establish and maintain for low intensity use those areas of the Pictured

Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone as established by Public Law 89-668, which because of their location, accessibility, soils, drainage, and other characteristics are suitable for the development of single-family seasonal and year-round residences, for timber management and agricultural purposes, and for outdoor recreational uses.

(B) Permitted Principal Uses:

1. Single-family dwellings.
2. Mobile homes placed on a permanent foundation.
3. Growing and harvesting of timber on a sustained yield basis.
4. Agricultural production operations, including crop cultivation, pastures, orchards, farmstead, and similar uses (except feedlots, poultry farms and fur farms).
5. Outdoor recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, and trapping.

(C) Permitted Accessory Uses: The following are permitted accessory uses:

1. Accessory structures normally associated with single-family dwellings, such as private garage, shed for yard tools, playhouse, pens, boat house, swimming pools, recreational docks, sauna, and woodshed.

(D) Conditional Uses Authorized by Permit: The following uses for land and structures may be permitted in this District by application for and the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit as provided for in Article VII and Article VIII.

1. None.

SECTION 320 DISTRICT RR-IBZ: RURAL RESIDENTIAL—INLAND BUFFER ZONE

(A) Intent: To establish and maintain a low intensity use rural residential environment for those areas of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone as established by Public Law 89-668, which because of their location, accessibility, soils, drainage, and other characteristics are suitable for the development of single-family, year-round dwellings.

(B) Permitted Principal Uses:

1. Single-family dwellings.
2. Mobile homes placed on a permanent foundation.
3. Growing and harvesting of timber.
4. Outdoor recreational uses such as hunting, fishing and trapping.

(C) Permitted Accessory Uses: The following and permitted accessory uses:

1. Accessory structures normally associated with single-family dwellings, such as private garage, shed for yard tools, playhouse, pens, boat house, swimming pools, recreational docks, sauna, and woodshed.

(D) Conditional Uses Authorized by Permit:

The following uses for land and structures may be permitted in this District by application for and the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit as provided for in Article VII and Article VIII.

1. None.

SECTION 321 DISTRICT SC-IBZ: SEASONAL COMMERCIAL—INLAND BUFFER ZONE

(A) Intent: To establish and maintain areas for seasonal commercial uses within the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone as established by Public Law 89-668 to service the needs of lakeshore visitors and other tourists in rural areas. Uses should be conceived and planned so that they will not require year-round road access and other services commonly found in more accessible areas. Commercial uses should be limited to those needed to provide necessary services to the lakeshore visitor and so located so as not to detract from the visitor's enjoyment of the lakeshore.

(B) Permitted Principal Uses:

1. Campgrounds
2. Tourist cabins.
3. Convenience stores providing gasoline, food and similar items needed by the traveler.

(C) Permitted Accessory Uses: The following are permitted accessory uses:

1. Accessory structures customarily associated with campgrounds, tourist cabins, and convenience stores.

(D) Conditional Uses Authorized by Permit: The following uses for land and structures may be permitted in District by application for the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit as provided for in Article VII and Article VIII.

1. None.

#### SECTION 322 DISTRICT PR: PICTURED ROCKS DISTRICT

(A) Intent: This district includes the lands of the shoreline zone of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. The shoreline zone was established by Public Law 89-668 to preserve the scenery and outstanding natural features and “to provide the benefits of public recreation.” It is the intent of the Congress that the National Park Service manage and develop the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore to protect the area’s scenery and natural features and provide for public recreation.

(B) Permitted Principal Uses:

1. Recreational facilities and other appropriate facilities and services as provided for by Public Law 89-668 and the *Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore General Management Plan*.

(C) Permitted Accessory Uses: The following are permitted accessory uses:

1. Accessory structures normally associated with recreational structures and uses and as permitted by Public Law 89-668 and the *Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore General Management Plan*.

(D) Conditional Uses Authorized by Permit: The following uses of land and structures may be permitted in this application for and issuance of a Conditional Use Permit as provided for in Article VII:

1. None.

#### SECTION 413: RECREATIONAL VEHICLE OR MOBILE HOME LOCATED WITH INLAND BUFFER ZONES

(A) If a recreational vehicle or mobile home is occupied on a site for more than 14 days in any one year, it must meet all the requirements for a residential dwelling, including a permanent foundation and the same water and sewage disposal requirements of those residential dwellings constructed on site.

(B) A recreational vehicle or mobile home may be occupied in the Inland Buffer Zone (IBZ) for a period of 14 days or less in any one year without meeting the requirements of a residential dwelling. These units must be self-contained and not have external sources of electricity, natural gas, propane, telephone, sewage disposal, potable water, or other services. Sewage disposal must be done at approved sanitary dumping stations. Where such a vehicle is stored and not occupied in the IBZ, it must be parked near the permanent dwelling and screened by vegetation where possible.

#### SECTION 507 INLAND BUFFER ZONE DISTRICTS SIGN REGULATIONS

All signs within the Inland Buffer Zones (RM-IBZ, RR-IBZ, SD/TP-IBZ) are subject to the appropriate regulation as provided in Article V Signs with the following exceptions and provisions:

(A) All signs must be subdued in appearance, harmonizing in design and color with the surroundings. Signs may not be illuminated by neon or flashing devices.

(B) Sign restrictions are established in two categories, on-premises and off-premises. An off-premises sign is located off the property for which the sign information is provided, in a location visible from a road or highway. Three types of off-premises signs are permitted: safety signs or symbols, public site identification signs, and commercial directories.

Commercial directories for permitted commercial uses may be established at

various lakeshore access road intersections along H-58 and Michigan 77.

On-premises sign that can be seen from Inland Buffer Zone roads must be limited to public site identification signs and business identification signs. One such sign is allowed per property, and it must be on the premises and relate to the use of those premises. Posting and trespassing signs are exempt. On-premises signs must be at least 15 feet from the street line or road. One located on the right-of-way and shall not interfere with traffic visibility.

#### SECTION 1005 ZONING AND COMPLIANCE PERMIT

(C) Applicants for zoning permits within the Buffer Zone shall be informed in writing by the Zoning Administrator of any development limitations indicated by the Critical Resources and Development Limitations Map of the Inland Buffer Zone as adopted by the National Park Service in the Land Protection Plan for the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. The Zoning Administrator shall also inform other appropriate authorities such as the County Health Department and the Michigan DNR of the permit request. Reference to the Critical Resources Development Limitations map by the Zoning Administrator shall be for informational purposes only in order to inform the applicant and other agencies of possible development problems. The Critical Resources and Development Limitations Map shall not be used in determining if a zoning permit is to be issued.

	Minimum Yard Requirements			Maximum Height* (feet)
	Front (feet)	Side (feet)	Rear (feet)	
SD/TP—IBZ	150	50	50	30
RM—IBZ	100	50	50	30
RR—IBZ	50	30	30	30
SC—IBZ	200	50	50	30
PR	--	--	--	--

\*Height restrictions do not apply to farm structures.

District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Lot Width
SD/TP—IBZ	20 acres	660
RM—IBZ	10 acres	330
RR—IBZ	2 acres	200
SC—IBZ	10 acres	330
PR	--	--

#### City of Munising Zoning Ordinance (July, 1986)

#### SECTION 22: DD-2 DEFERRED DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT (this section amended March 1989)

**INTENT:** To establish and maintain a low intensity use rural residential environment for those areas of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone, as established by Public Law 89-668, which because of their location, accessibility, soils, drainage, and other characteristics are suitable for the development of single family and seasonal dwellings.

**22.1 Principle Uses:** Single family dwellings, seasonal dwellings, mobile homes when placed on a permanent foundation and meeting the same water and sewage disposal requirements of dwellings (except as provided in Section 24.2 (F), the growing and harvesting of timber, agriculture that is limited to crop production for sale or personal use, and animals and livestock for personal use,

and outdoor recreational uses such as hunting, fishing, and trapping.

## 22.2 Conditional Uses: A. Home Occupations.

### SECTION 23: PL PUBLIC LANDS DISTRICT

INTENT: To establish and preserve areas for certain public purposes.

23.1 Permitted Principal Uses: Any governmental or proprietary function conducted by any governmental agency or publicly-owned corporation which is authorized to conduct such function, including, but not limited to, government offices, schools, parks, open space, and utility buildings and facilities.

### Section 24: SCHEDULE OF GENERAL REGULATIONS

24.1 Concerning regulations to limit heights, bulk, density, area and placement by district, no building or structure or part thereof shall hereafter be erected, constructed, altered or maintained, and no new use or change in use shall be made or maintained of any building structure or land, in part, thereof, except in conformity with the Schedule of General Regulation or as otherwise specifically provided in this Ordinance.

24.2 Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone. The following regulations shall apply only within the boundaries of the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Inland Buffer Zone and when they are in conflict with other regulations of this Ordinance, they shall supersede them:

- A. Any requests for zoning amendments, variances, or Class A designations affecting property within the Inland Buffer Zone shall be provided to the Superintendent of the National Lakeshore. The Superintendent shall be provided 30 days from receipt of the request to provide the appropriate body with his comments regarding the request. The superintendent must determine if the proposal would adversely affect the

lakeshore and if its approval would be contrary to the lakeshore purposes. The superintendent must advise the zoning body whether or not the intended use is proper, requires modification and mitigation measures, or would subject the property to civil or criminal sanctions or acquisition by condemnation. No final action shall be taken on the request until such comments are received or until the 30 days has elapsed.

- B. Legally created parcels of land which have been described in a recorded plat or by a recorded deed prior to the effective date of this Ordinance, shall be exempt from the lot size and lot width regulations of this Ordinance.
- C. All signs within the Inland Buffer Zone are subject to other provisions of this Ordinance relating to outdoor signs. The following additional sign restrictions apply, and where they conflict with the existing sign regulations, they supersede them. All signs must be subdued in appearance, harmonizing in design and color with the surroundings. Signs may not be illuminated by neon or flashing devices.

Sign restrictions are established in two categories, on-premises and off-premises. An off-premises sign is located off the property for which the sign information is provided, in a location visible from a road or highway. Three types of off-premises signs are permitted: safety signs or symbols, public site identification signs, and commercial directories. Commercial directories for permitted commercial uses may be established at various lakeshore access road intersections along H-58.

On-premises signs that can be seen from Inland Buffer Zone roads must be limited to public site identification signs and business identification signs. One such sign is allowed per property, and it must be on the premises and relate to the use of those premises. Posting and trespassing

signs are exempt. On-premises signs must be at least 15 feet from the street line or road. One name plate or sign, not illuminated, equal to or less than 3' x 2' (6 square feet) is permitted. One temporary sign, not illuminated, equal to or less than 3' x 2' (6 square feet) advertising the sale, lease, or rental of the property is permitted.

- D. Applicants for zoning permits within the Buffer Zone shall be informed in writing by the zoning administrator of any development limitation indicated by the Critical Resources and Development Limitations Map of the Inland Buffer Zone as adopted by the National Park Service in the Land Protection Plan for the Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore. The zoning administrator shall also inform other appropriate authorities such as the County Health Department and the Michigan DNR of the permit request. Reference to the Critical Resources and Development Limitations map by the zoning administrator shall be for informational purposes only in order to inform the applicant and other agencies of possible development problems. The Critical Resources and Development Limitations map shall not be used in determining if a zoning permit is to be issued.
- E. If a recreational vehicle or mobile home is occupied on a site for more than 30 days in any one year, it must meet all the requirements for a residential dwelling, including a permanent foundation and the same water and sewage disposal requirements of those residential dwellings constructed on site.
- F. A recreational vehicle or mobile home may be located in the Inland Buffer Zone (IBZ) for a period of 30 days or less in any

one year without meeting the requirements of a residential dwelling. These units must be self-contained and not have external sources of electricity, natural gas, propane, telephone, sewage disposal, potable water, or other services. Sewage disposal must be done at approved sanitary dumping stations. Where such a vehicle is stored and not occupied in the IBZ, it must be parked near the permanent dwelling and screened, where possible, by vegetation.

- G. Any land use or structure which does not conform to a provision or requirement of this Ordinance but which was lawfully established in accordance with state and local statutes prior to the effective date of this ordinance shall be considered a nonconforming use. As such, they are subject to all the nonconforming use provision of this Ordinance. Violation of Public Law 89-668 prior to the effective date of this Ordinance shall not disqualify a land use or structure from status as a nonconforming use under this ordinance.

District	Minimum Yard Requirements			Maximum Height*
	Front (feet)	Side (feet)	Rear (feet)	
DD-2	30 ft.	15 ft.	30 ft.	30 ft.
PL	None	None	None	None

\*Height restrictions do not apply to farm structures.

District	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Lot Width
DD-2	1 Acre	100 ft.
PL	None	None

## APPENDIX F: RELATIONSHIP OF OTHER PLANNING EFFORTS TO THIS GENERAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The *General Management Plan* for Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore is the first of several public agency planning update efforts in the Upper Peninsula. Listed below, by organization, are plans that have influenced or will be influenced by this *General Management Plan*.

### EASTERN UPPER PENINSULA PARTNERS IN ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT (EUPPEM)

This partnership was formed in July 1992 in response to a need to deal with landscape management issues that cross ownership boundaries and to address concerns for the maintenance of biodiversity. The partnership functions on the premise that the represented organizations will be more likely to choose landscape management actions that are ecologically sound if they have the benefit of shared information and coordinated opportunities.

The partnership's mission is to facilitate complementary management of public and private lands, for all appropriate land uses, through a large-scale landscape-ecological approach to maintaining and enhancing sustainable representative ecosystems, in the Eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

This collaborative partnership among the primary land managers in the eastern Upper Peninsula in Michigan has contributed greatly to the success of ecosystem management in the Upper Peninsula. The partners meet regularly to discuss issues of mutual interest concerning the lands and ecosystem for which they are responsible.

The members of this partnership manage 66% of the 3.9 million acres comprising the Eastern Upper Peninsula landscape. They are the U.S.

Forest Service (Hiawatha National Forest), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Seney National Wildlife Refuge), Michigan Department of Natural Resources, ForestLand Group, Limited Liability Corporation, The Nature Conservancy, the National Park Service (Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore), Champion International, and Mead Corporation.

### U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Hiawatha National Forest encompasses about 880,000 acres and receives 1.5 million recreation visitors per year. Visitors enjoy hiking, biking, sightseeing, camping, winter recreation, hunting, and fishing opportunities.

The Munising District of the Hiawatha National Forest will begin revision of its *General Forest Management Plan* in October 2001. The proposed new Forest Service planning rule focuses on the sustainability of ecosystems, societies, and economies; greater use of science; collaboration among the Forest Service and other entities; and dynamic forest plans that are monitored and adjusted periodically.

This *General Management Plan* is compatible with the *Forest Management Plan* (October 1986) and is expected to be compatible with the new plan. A Forest Service planner was involved in developing alternatives for the *General Management Plan*.

### U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

The Seney Wildlife Refuge *Comprehensive Conservation Plan* provides strategies to ensure: that breeding and migration habitat for migratory birds is protected, habitat for resident wildlife is provided, endangered and



threatened species are protected, biodiversity is provided, and public opportunities for outdoor recreation and environmental education are provided. A new comprehensive conservation planning effort is scheduled to begin in 2002.

The *General Management Plan* is compatible with the existing Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the Seney Wildlife Refuge.

#### **MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Forest Resource Management Division provides for the protection, integrated management, and responsible use of a healthy, productive, and undiminished forest resource base for social, recreational, environmental, and economic benefits.

The Superior State Forest is divided into management units composed of about 200 compartments of 1,000 to 3,000 acres each. Some compartments of the Shingleton Management Unit of the Lake Superior State Forest are in the inland buffer zone of the national lakeshore. Compartments are inventoried on a 10-year cycle, and each year foresters inventory one-tenth of the state forest. The information gathered includes size, age and health of trees; wildlife and recreational use and need; and social factors, such as proximity of the area to roads and neighborhoods.

This *General Management Plan* is compatible with the management prescriptions for the Shingleton Management Unit compartments that are within the inland buffer zone.

#### **FORESTLAND GROUP, LIMITED LIABILITY CORPORATION**

Kamehameha Schools certified their *Forest Management Plan* in 1994 with the revision of

the Commercial Forest Act. The 17,000 acres in the inland buffer zone owned by Kamehameha Schools is being sold to the ForestLand Group Limited Liability Corporation. On-the-ground management of these lands and resources may change as a result of this new ownership.

#### **THE NATURE CONSERVANCY**

The Nature Conservancy manages several land tracks in the Upper Peninsula and is a key partner in the innovative collaboration with public and private partners to preserve the Great Lakes ecosystem. The conservancy is no longer focusing solely on protecting the rare and natural communities but also the declining, vulnerable, and even common elements that encompass the diversity of life.

#### **NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**

##### **Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore GPRA Plans (1999)**

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) directs all federal agencies to produce a strategic plan and annual performance plans. A park system unit strategic plan describes the unit's mission, mission goals, and measurable long-term goals and includes a resource assessment. An annual performance plan lists annual performance goals (the outcomes expected to be achieved in a given fiscal year) and includes an annual work plan (inputs and outputs) to achieve the annual goal.

The planning team used the national lakeshore's mission goals in developing this *General Management Plan*. In the future, GPRA plans will tier off of the *General Management Plan*, building on the mission, mission goals, and management prescriptions described here. The adequacy of the *General Management Plan* will also be continually

reevaluated in the strategic planning process for Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

### **Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore Land Protection Plan (1993)**

Land protection plans are developed for each national park system unit containing nonfederal lands or interests that may be subject to acquisition. Land acquisition is guided by a land protection plan. The national lakeshore's *Land Protection Plan* addresses the use of nonfederal lands in the inland buffer zone. The plan proposes two primary methods for protecting lakeshore values on these lands: (1) protect most state lands through continued management by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and (2) protect most private lands through zoning ordinances that would establish one district emphasizing timber harvesting, two districts recognizing the low-density residential use patterns in the city of Munising and the Munising Township near Munising and Melstrand, and one district for seasonal commercial use to serve the needs of the lakeshore visitors. The protection afforded by local zoning ordinances may be supplemented by federal and state land use regulations.

### **LOCAL POLICIES**

Alger County, Burt Township, and the city of Munising maintain authority to regulate through land use ordinances all private lands in the lakeshore boundary. These local jurisdictions have adopted zoning ordinances that apply to privately owned lands within the national lakeshore. Local zoning ordinances limit the density, type, location, and character of private development. Zoning often can effectively control development. Local zoning is most likely to meet federal management objectives when some reasonable economic uses of the land are compatible with protection needs. Zoning does not ensure permanent resource protection because it may be changed or variances may be granted.

The enforcement of zoning ordinances can provide an adequate level of protection for most of the private land in the inland buffer zone, assuming that (1) the regulations are consistent with achieving the congressionally intended purposes of this portion of the lakeshore and (2) variances are strictly controlled.

The National Park Service will be closely involved in the development of revised zoning ordinances and/or amendments that apply to private lands in the national lakeshore.

## APPENDIX G: BACKGROUND FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLAN

Work on the Pictured Rocks *Draft General Management Plan and Wilderness Study Environmental Impact Statement* began in the summer of 1999. The planning team consisted of national lakeshore staff, specialists from the NPS Denver Service Center, and additional consultants. Throughout the planning process, newsletters were distributed and meetings were held (described above) to solicit the views and concerns of interested citizens.

Early in the planning process the national lakeshore's purpose and significance were reaffirmed, legislative mandates and constraints were considered, and issues to be addressed by the plan were identified.

The next major step was to develop a range of alternatives for managing the national lakeshore. The planning team gathered and studied information on national lakeshore resources, visitor use, and planning issues. With this information, the team developed five preliminary or draft alternatives (alternatives A through E) for managing visitor use and natural and cultural resources. These alternatives were presented to the public in a newsletter and public meetings, and comments from the public were collected and reviewed.

The next step was to identify a preferred alternative. The five draft alternatives that had been reviewed by the public were evaluated, as was a "no-action" alternative. The planning team used an evaluation process called "Choosing by Advantages". This process evaluates different choices (in this case, the six alternatives) by identifying and comparing the relative advantages of each according to a set of criteria. The criteria were based on national lakeshore purpose, significance, laws and policies, and public concerns and comments. The criteria are listed below:

- protects natural resources and processes
- protects cultural resources
- provides for a range of appropriate outdoor recreational activities
- provides convenient access to significant national lakeshore features
- preserves or enhances wilderness values
- provides for efficient and sustainable operations
- provides for congressionally mandated extraction, visitor activities, and development in the inland buffer zone
- provides economic benefits to nearby communities

The team identified the relative advantages of each alternative for each of the nine criteria. Each advantage was given a point value that reflected its importance. Then, by adding up the scores for each alternative the team was able to determine how the alternatives compared overall. Costs of implementing the alternatives were then compared to examine the relationships between advantages and costs. The relative advantages of the alternatives for each criterion are summarized below.

*Protects natural resources and processes* X The team found that alternative B best met this criterion because habitat and watershed protection would be extended to a much larger area.

*Protects cultural resources* X Alternative E would provide slightly better protection of cultural resources than A, B, and D. In alternative E motorized access to the Beaver Lakes and Beaver Basin would be eliminated and a relatively large wilderness area would be proposed, providing better protection of backcountry resources.

*Provides for a range of appropriate outdoor recreational activities* X Alternative C was rated best according to this criterion due to new campgrounds, campground

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improvements, and new opportunities for day use. Alternative A was the next best alternative with respect to this criterion, followed by alternative D. The no-action alternative and alternative E were rated lowest.

*Provides convenient access to significant national lakeshore features* X Alternative C provided the most convenient access to significant national lakeshore features due to extensive road improvements and new roads. Alternative C was followed by alternative A and then alternative B. Alternative E was the least preferred alternative due to road closures and reduced access for motorized boats.

*Preserves or enhances wilderness values* X Alternative E would best preserve or enhance wilderness values because it proposed the largest designated wilderness. Alternative D would also preserve wilderness values over the long term but over a smaller area. Alternative C was rated lowest for this criterion.

*Provides for efficient and sustainable operations* X The alternatives did not vary greatly with respect to this criterion. Alternative C would

provide the most efficient and sustainable operations, but it did not have a large advantage over the other alternatives. The no-action alternative was least preferred.

*Provides for congressionally mandated extraction, visitor activities, and development in the inland buffer zone* X The no-action alternative would best provide for congressionally mandated activities in the inland buffer zone because no additional land would be purchased and because no areas would be managed under the primitive or pristine prescriptions. The no-action alternative had only a slight advantage over alternatives C and D.

*Provides economic benefits to nearby communities* – Alternative C, followed by the no-action alternative, would provide the most economic benefits to nearby communities. The alternatives did not differ much according to this criterion, however.

## GLOSSARY

**Action alternative:** An alternative that proposes a change to existing conditions or current management direction. The environmental consequences of an action alternative are analyzed in relation to the no-action alternative.

**Adaptive use:** A use for a structure or landscape other than its historic use, normally entailing some modification of the structure or landscape.

**Advisory Council on Historic Preservation:** An independent federal agency with statutory authority to review and comment on federal actions affecting properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

**Affected environment:** The existing biological, physical, cultural, social, and economic conditions that are subject to both direct and indirect changes as a result of actions described in the alternatives under consideration.

**Alternatives:** A reasonable range of options that can accomplish an agency's objectives.

**Anthropology:** The scientific study of the human condition, including cultural, biological, and physical adaptation over time and in various natural and social environments.

**Archeology:** The scientific study, interpretation, and reconstruction of past human cultures from an anthropological perspective based on the investigation of the surviving physical evidence of human activity and the reconstruction of related past environments.

**Best management practices:** Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other

management practices to prevent or reduce resource degradation.

**Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ):** Part of the Executive Office of the president, this office is the "caretaker" of the National Environmental Policy Act.

**Cultural Landscape:** A geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values. There are four general kinds of cultural landscapes, not mutually exclusive: historic sites, historic designed landscape, historic vernacular landscape, and ethnographic landscape.

**Cultural Resources:** An aspect of a cultural system that is valued by or significantly representative of a culture or that contains significant information about a culture. A cultural resource may be a tangible entity or a cultural practice.

**Cumulative Impacts:** The culmination of the proposed action added to past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future action; actions may be taken by anyone and may occur inside or outside the national lakeshore.

**Designated Wilderness:** See *Wilderness*.

**Ecosystem:** A system that involves the interaction of organisms with their physical environment.

**EUPPEM:** Eastern Upper Peninsula Partners in Ecosystem Management is a collaborative partnership for ecosystem management in the Upper Peninsula. It consists of representatives from the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Michigan Department of Natural Resources,

ForestLand Group, Limited Liability Corporation, and The Nature Conservancy.

**EIS:** An environmental impact statement is required by the National Environmental Policy Act to examine a range of federal actions and their potential effects on the environment.

**Endangered Species:** A plant or animal that is in danger of becoming extinct throughout all or part of its range.

**Environmental Education:** Programs that teach students of all ages and disciplines about the national lakeshore's cultural and natural resources; usually means multiple contacts with the same group of learners; curriculum-based education programs are tied to state competency standards.

**Ethnography:** Part of the discipline of cultural anthropology concerned with the systematic description and analysis of cultural systems or lifeways, such as hunting, agriculture, fishing, other food procurement strategies, family life festivals, and other religious celebrations.

**GMP:** General management plan; the broadest level of planning used by the National Park Service; provides an overall direction for future national lakeshore management as well as a framework for managers to use when making decisions about such things as park resources, visitor use, and facilities.

**Harbor of Refuge:** A designated bay that provides protection from storms.

**Historic American Building Survey (HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (HAER):** an architectural and engineering documentation program that produces a thorough archival record of buildings, structures, and cultural landscapes significant in American history and the growth and development of the built environment.

**Historic Property:** A district, site, structure, or landscape that is significant in American history, architecture, engineering, archeology, or culture; an umbrella term for all entries in the National Register of Historic Places.

**Impacts:** Effects, both beneficial and adverse, of an action on the environment. Direct effects are those occurring at the same time and place as the action itself. Indirect effects occur later in time or are farther removed in distance from the action, yet are reasonably foreseeable.

**Impairment:** The impairment that is prohibited by the Organic Act and the General Authorities Act is an impact that, in the professional judgment of the responsible NPS manager, would harm the integrity of park resources or values, including the opportunities that otherwise would be present for the future enjoyment of these resources or values.

**Interpretation:** A communication process designed to reveal meanings and relationships of our cultural and natural heritage to the public through first-hand experiences with objects, artifacts, landscapes, or sites; facilitating a connection between the interests of the visitor and the meaning of the national lakeshore by explaining the national lakeshore's purpose and significance; usually a single contact with a group or individual.

**Inland Buffer Zone:** Established to stabilize, protect, and preserve the setting of the Lake Superior shoreline and inland lakes, protect the watersheds and streams, and permit selective logging on a sustained yield basis. Lands in the inland buffer zone are in federal, state, corporate, and other private ownership.

**MDEQ:** Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

**MDNR:** Michigan Department of Natural Resources

**Management prescription:** Management prescriptions specify the desired resource conditions for different areas of the national lakeshore and describe the desired visitor experiences based on resource management concerns and also on a concern to maintain a diversity of experiences for national lakeshore visitors. They integrate resource protection and management with visitor use.

**Mitigation:** An activity designed to avoid, minimize, rectify, eliminate, or compensate for the impacts of a proposed project. A mitigation measure should be a solution to an identified environmental problem.

**Molder:** To allow to decay naturally.

**Motor:** A small compact engine powered by gas, fuel, battery, or other means.

**National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA):** Among other things, this act requires full disclosure of the impacts that would result from a proposed federal action that would have a major effect on the quality of the environment.

**National Register of Historic Places:** The comprehensive list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects of national, regional, state, and local significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. This list is maintained by the National Park Service under authority of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

**Natural Resources:** Things that occur in their natural state – wildlife, water, forests, etc. Features and values that include plants and animals, water, air, soils, topographic features, geologic features, paleontologic resources, natural quiet, and clear night skies.

**No-Action Alternative:** An alternative in an environmental impact statement that continues current management direction. A no-action alternative is a benchmark against which action alternatives are compared.

**Outreach:** To go beyond the national lakeshore boundary to develop partnerships with other organizations, other government entities, and members of the general public to build relationships that foster stewardship; actively providing information and programs to groups or individuals who are not national lakeshore users.

**Personal Watercraft:** Personal watercraft are not motorboats. They are small vessels, usually less than 16 feet long, that use an inboard motor powering a water jet pump as its primary source of power. Operators can sit, stand, or kneel on the vessels that are designed for high speed and maneuverability. They are commonly called jet skis, waverunners, wave-jammers, wetjets, sea-doo's, wetbikes, and surf jets.

**Potential Wilderness:** see *Wilderness*

**Preservation (cultural resources):** The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic structure, landscape, or object. Work may include preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, but generally focuses on the ongoing preservation, maintenance, and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new work.

**Preservation (natural resources):** The act or process of preventing, eliminating, or reducing impacts on natural resources and natural processes.

**Proposed Wilderness:** see *Wilderness*

**Protect:** To keep from harm, attack, or injury; long-term efforts to deter or prevent vandalism, theft, or other acts.

**Recommended Wilderness:** see *Wilderness*

**Record of Decision (ROD):** The public document following the preparation of an environmental impact statement that reflects

the agency's final decision, rationale behind the decision, and commitments to monitoring and mitigation.

**Research Natural Areas:** Research natural areas contain prime examples of natural resources and processes, including significant genetic resources, that have value for long-term observational studies or as control areas for manipulative research taking place outside the national lakeshore. Activities in research natural areas are restricted to nonmanipulative research, education, and other activities that will not detract from an area's research values. Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, have established a national network of research natural areas.

**Restoration:** Process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a historic property for a particular period of time; may involve removing features from other periods and adding missing features from the restoration period.

**Rehabilitation:** The act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a historic structure or landscape through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

**Scoping:** Planning process that solicits people's opinions on the value of the national lakeshore, issues facing the national lakeshore, and the future of the national lakeshore.

**Shoreline Zone:** Established primarily to preserve the national lakeshore's scenery and outstanding natural features, this zone is in federal ownership.

**Soundscape:** The natural soundscape is the aggregate of all the natural sounds that occur in parks, together with the physical capacity for transmitting natural sounds. Natural sounds occur within and beyond the range of sounds that humans can perceive, and can be

transmitted through air, water, or solid materials.

**Stabilization:** Treatment action taken as an intervention to increase the stability or durability of an object when preventative conservation measures fail to decrease its rate of deterioration to an acceptable level or when it has deteriorated so far that its existence is jeopardized.

**State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO):** An official within each state appointed by the governor to administer the state historic preservation program and carry out certain responsibilities relating to federal undertakings within the state.

**Sustainable Yield:** The stewardship and use of forests and forest lands in a way, and at a rate, that maintains their biodiversity, productivity, regeneration capacity, vitality, and potential to fulfill, now and in the future, relevant ecological, economic, and social functions at local, national, and global levels, and that does not cause damage to other ecosystems. (Dictionary of Forestry, Helms 1998)

**Threatened and Endangered Species:** Species of plants and animals that receive special protection under state and federal laws. Also referred to as listed, endangered, or protected species or species of special concern.

**Treatment:** Work carried out to achieve a particular historic preservation goal.

**U.S.C.:** *United States Code*. Contains the general and permanent laws of the United States.

**Visitor experience:** The perceptions, feelings, and interaction a national lakeshore visitor has in relationship with the environment. Other elements also contribute to the quality of the visitor experience, such as the condition



of natural and cultural resources, air quality, transportation, and noise.

**Visitor services:** Providing information and assistance to visitors to facilitate an enjoyable experience at the national lakeshore (e.g., trip planning, emergency response, naturalist programs, etc.); multiple opportunities for visitors to make intellectual and emotional connections to the national lakeshore through such things as walks, talks, roving informal contacts, brochures, exhibits, and other media; services may be provided onsite or offsite.

**Wilderness:** Areas protected by provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964. These areas are characterized by a lack of human interference in natural processes; generally, there are no roads, structures, or installations, and the use of motorized equipment is not allowed.

**Designated Wilderness:** Federal land designated by Congress as a wilderness area and a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System where the NPS is required to manage according to the Wilderness Act of 1964.

**Potential Wilderness:** Lands that are surrounded by or adjacent to lands proposed for wilderness designation but

that do not themselves qualify for immediate designation due to temporary, non-conforming, or incompatible conditions. If so authorized by Congress, these potential wilderness areas will become designated wilderness upon the Secretary's determination, published in the *Federal Register*, that they have finally met the qualifications for designation by the cessation or termination of the non-conforming use.

**Proposed Wilderness:** An area that has been studied by the National Park Service that has been submitted as a proposal by a park or a region to the Director but has not been approved by the Department of the Interior.

**Recommended Wilderness:** An area that has been studied and proposed by the National Park Service, recommended for wilderness designation by the Secretary to the President, and then transmitted by the President to Congress. Once approved by the Secretary, the area can be considered recommended wilderness for management purposes.

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